orted to have said the key was at his house in Brooklyn. Several uncapped cans of gun-powder were also found on the premises ped in newspaper. Had this cleverlyfaid train been fired instead of being actally brought to notice it is morally sertain we should have had to record the destruction of the whole block of stores, and more than likely loss of life. Testimony of Kidd's clerk yesterday showed that he was burned out in Charleston before coming here. Another clerk testified to the manufacture of the fuse by Kidd, from a ball of cotton wicking and brown paper which he steeped in some chemical on the stove. If this plot should be distinctly proved against the prisoner, who is well connected, he will be prosecuted most rigidly and punished to the extent of the law, while his fame will be as execrable as that Captain Kidd's, whose piratical adventures "as he sailed," form the theme of the popular sailor's song.

Mrs. Wharton on Trial Again.

About a year ago Mrs. Ellen C. Wharton had a long and hotly contested trial for her life at Annapolis, Md., on an indictment for murder, charging her with having killed General Ketchum, late of the army, by poison, in her own house, where he was taken suddenly Ill, and died after having been nursed by the prisoner. On that trial the State proffered the chemical testimony of Professor Aikin, which was contradicted by the opinion of other experts, and Mrs. Wharton was found not guilty. Since then, during last Summer, this same Professor Aikin was a principal witness to prove poisoning against Dr. Schoeppe in his trial for murder at Carlisle, Pa., when his chemical deductions were again rejected and the prisoner acquitted. Mrs. Wharton is now once more arraigned for an attempt to murder Eugene Van Ness, a young gentleman who was ill in her house when General Ketchum died. She is ably defended by the same eminent counsel who cleared her before, and the prosecution is managed by the State Attorney, with the Attorney General of the State. So far three days have been occupied In motions to quash the indictment and its several counts, and in taking exceptions to the rulings of the Court, preparatory to an appeal to the Superior Court if desirable. To-day, probably, the jury will be empanelled. Professor Aikin's chemical testimony will be a main feature of the present case for the prosecution, and no doubt the defence will call witnesses to countervail it. Great interest attaches to the trial from the position which the prisoner has occupied in society.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE General J. B. Stonehouse, of Albany, is at the

Astor House. Ex-Governor J. Gregory Smith, of Vermont, is at

Congressman William Williams, of Buffalo, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Edmund Yates arrived at the Brevoort House,

from the West, last night. King Oscar, of Sweden, has accepted the title of admiral in the Dinish fleet.

Ex-Congressman C. V. Culver, of Pennsylvania, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

District Attorney William Hammerstey, of Hart-

Edwin James, it is rumored, is about to petition to be restored to the English Bar. The rance of His Highness the Gackwar of Ba-

rods has given birth to a daughter.

Congressman H. H. Harrison, of Nashville, is staying at the Grand Central Hotel.

Count Von Stahl, of the German Legation at Washington, is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The coffee house agitators in New Orleans are beginning to subside. Was it a tempest in a tea-

Gholam Mahomed Khan, Khagwani, Extra Assis tant Commissioner, is transferred from the Pesha-

wur to the Shahpur district. India.

Dr. Gussfield, the glacial explorer, who is to lead the Congo expedition, subscribes \$500 to the fund of the Berlin Geographical Society, and the fund is

The old conundrum, "Can a church exist without a bishop ?" is changed to "Can a kingdom exist without a Mrs. Bishop ?" in the case of the present

political situation in the Sandwich Islands. Tenson. the "blue-blooded Irishman," lately imprisoned on a charge of bigamy, at Poughkeepsie, is at the Astor House, meditating legal

revenge for the sufferings he endured in being held on a false charge. Some pleasant words were spoken on Menday morning last on the occasion of the withdrawal of Judge Ward Hunt from the Commission of Appeals

to take his place upon the bench of the Supreme Supervising Special Agent Mudge, of the Treasury Department, received a telegram yesterday

from Jacksonville, Fla., announcing the fact that Collector J. S. Adams, recently reported as missing from Jersey City, is at present at Tallahassee, Fig.

maculate Conception, the 8th ult., with an album containing the autographs and monetary offerings of the Count de Chambord, the ex-King of Naples, the Dukes of Parms and Modens, and other titled Colonel McComb, of the Credit Mobilier inquisi

tion, is said to be worth \$5,000,000. When he teld the Hon. Mr. Alley, the other day, that if he (Alley) were twenty-five years younger he would "com him down in more ways than one," he certainly did not mean to curry favor with the venerable Congressman. The remarks may be characterized as McComb's dam. Ex-Governor Hoffman, with his family, sailed for

Europe on the steamship Parthia yesterday. It had been intended by a number of the Governor's personal and political friends to escort him down the bay, and vent their enthusiastic regard for him in speeches, cheers, &c., on the way. He, however, desired them not to earry out their project, as he wished to be known now only as a private citizen. A few of his near friends accompanied the Govern-or to the steamer and bade him a hearty farewell.

Mr. Clark Bell, in his inaugural address as President of the Medico-Legal Society of this city, set forth the lack of proper facilities for reference to works on medical jurisprudence. He urged that, of these works, the society should take measures or less, that comprise them. Since the time of the address nothing has been heard of the matter. The revival of the Wharton case at Annapolis ould renew interest in it.

General James H. Carleto A telegram reached the War Department in Washington yesterday from General Augur, in Texas, reporting the death of General James H. Carleton, who commanded the Department of New Mexico during the late war for the Union.

Nathaniel H. Wolfe.

Died, on the evening of the 6th inst., at his H. Wolfe, aged sixty-eight years. The deceased H. Wolfe, aged sixty-eight years. The deceased was a prominent grain merchant, resident in this city for nearly half a century. He commenced business in 1827, since which time he had been actively engaged in that occupation. He was a member of the New York Corn Exchange during the entire period of its existence and its first president. Mr. Welfe has been a leading member of the New York Produce Exchange ever since its organization. His long business life was characterized by probity and honor. Genial in his intercourse with his fellow men, generous and ever ready to lend a helping hand to the needy, he lived respected and honored, and has died lamented by his acquaintances, associates and friends.

NAPOLEON.

A Bulletin from Chiselhurst with Unfavorable News.

His Ex-Majesty's Case Reported Worse-Bona partist Political Concern for the Cause of the Dynasty-Aristocratic Condolence with the Uncrowned Invalid.

> TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Jan. 8, 1873.

A telegram dated at Chiselhurst, the residence of the Bonaparte family, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, was published in the city at half-past four o'clock in the evening to-day.

The despatch states that the health of His ex-Majesty Napoleon the Third is worse than it was at the moment of forwarding the latest bulletins previously to hand.

THE PRIENDS OF THE EXILED DYNASTY ANXIOUS AND ACTIVE. It is reported that a meeting of Bonapartists is to be held at Chiselhurst for the purpose of de-

Aristocratic Condolence With the Suffer ing Exile.

of the death of the ex-Emperor of France.

liberating on the course to be pursued in the event

LONDON, Jan. 8, 1873. The carriages of the aristocracy besieged the residence of Napoleon at Chiselhurst this afternoon to receive the three o'clock bulletin

The announcement that "the ex-Emperor is worse" creates much alarm among the adherents of the exiled Ronanarte family

THE LATEST BULLETIN.

Acute Suffering, with Great Endurance and Strength.

LONDON, Jan. 8-Night. A bulletin from Chiselhurst at nine o'clock tonight says Napoleon's sufferings are acute, but that his strength and endurance are great.

THE CZAROWITZ

His Imperial Highness Conquering the Fever.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 8, 1873. A medical bulletin issued from the Palace this afternoon announces that the Czarowitz has but a slight fever just now, and that he continues to gain

ENGLAND.

The Dilke Democracy Assailed by Doubters in the New Creed of Radical Conciliation.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 8, 1873. While Sir Charles Dilke was delivering an addres on the subject of "Land and People" in Derby last night a mob attacked the meeting and attempted

The adherents of Sir Charles resisted the assault. and a severe struggle ensued. Several persons were injured. Many windows were broken. The fighting lasted more than an hour, and great excitement prevailed throughout the town in consequence of the riotous demonstration. Order was at length restored and the meeting brought to a

A large crowd, armed with sticks and bludgeons. escorted Sir Charles and his wife to their hotel.

NATIONAL TRADE TRANSACTIONS IN THE YEAR 1872-PROPITS AND LOSSES IN THE GREAT STAPLES. Extracts from the yearly circulars of prominent English brokers say the cotton trade was not so good in 1872 as in the previous year, and the rates obtained were not even remunerative. Spinners and manufacturers commence the new year well under contract. Business for the present will be mainly influenced .by the quantity of imports, and the present scarcity is likely to be tided over with-

As to the sugar trade, it is stated that the consumption of 1871 by Europe and the United States was increased in 1872 by about two and a half per cent. It is expected that the new crep will be at least fourteen per cent better than the last, while stocks are accumulating and depreciation in prices

In regard to the timber trade, it is said that the forests which are being cleared for supplies grow continually further from the seaports, and an enhancement in prices is probable.

tion, and business is certain to increase. Legisla-tion, nowever, is required, as English merchants are only allowed to import oil inflammable at 120 degrees, while those of the Continent can import it only 110 degrees.

The imports, for the first time in its history, have fallen off. The deficit has evidently gone to

RATE OF DISCOUNT AT THE BANK AND ON THE STREET.

An apprehended reduction in the Bank of England rate te-morrow is discounted in the opera-

tions in the open market to-day.

The rate of discount for three months bills in the regular market is % per cent below the Bank

THE VALUE OF BRIE. A rumor that the property restored to the Eric Railway Company by Jay Gould has not been paid for flattens the market for Eric shares, which

REPORM TRIUMPH IN THE GRENEYS. Mr. Laing, a liberal, has been elected member of

Parliament for the Orkney Islands. STEAMSHIP PATALITY.
The steamship Pladda sunk off the coast of Northumberland while en route from this city to

Dundee. No lives are reported lost. AMERICAN COTTON SUPPLY.

bales of American cotton were landed at Liverpoo to-day.

ROME.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALS. ROME. Jan. 8, 1872.

The pioneer Protestant church in this city was consecrated to-day, several American clergymen taking part in the ceremonies.

SWITZERLAND.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALS.

BERNE, Jan. 8, 1873. The Swiss Pederal Council has threatened to use rigorous measures against the Canten of Valois be-cause Jesuit teachers have been tolerated in the

GERMANY.

Cabinet Convention with Denmark-Council Case for the Cause of Humanity.

TELEGRAM TO THE ! NEW YORK HERALD.

Prince Bismarck has sent to the Federal Council
the draft of a convention with the Danish government to inclinate the rendering assistance to
necessitous citizens of Germany and Denmark in

FRANCE.

The Public Schools Bill Debated with Great Animation in the Assembly.

"Unpatriotically Subservient to Rome"-A Cabinet Despatch from the Vatican-Marshal Bazaine's Case in Preparation for Trial-German Tariff Rules in the Conquered Territory.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Jan. 8, 1873. Telegrams from Versailles report that the French National Assembly was engaged this evening in the discussion of a bill from the Superior Council

The Deputies of the Left made a vicerous attack upon what they termed the reactionary composi-tion of the Council, which, it was said, was made up of clericals who were "unpatriotically subserv-

These expressions occasioned a commotion on the floor, which was put an end to by the adjourn-

Bishop Dupanloup will speak in the debate tomorrow.

LEGISLATIVE PARTY DISSOLUTION. A meeting of the members of the Left Centre in the National Assembly was held to-day to select a chairman. M. Casimer-Perier, who was the most prominent candidate, falled to secure a sufficient umber of votes to ensure his election.

Count de Remusat, Minister of Foreign Affairs, received an important despatch to-day from M. Corpeiles, the French repre

It is expected that M. Riviere will present his final report of the preliminary investigation in the fortnight. It is said that the conclusions arrived at by the Investigating Committee are decidedly unfavorable to the Marshal. His trial has, for political reasons, been postponed until the German troops have completely evacuated French ter-

SIAN TARIFF RULE AGAINST PROVINCIAL THARE The German customs officials refuse to allow the free admission of French printed fabrics into Alsace, and the French Minister at Berlin is now negotiating with the German government in relation to the matter.

SPAIN.

Change in the Government of the Porto Rico

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALO.

MADRID, Jan. 8, 1873. Señor Zorrilla, President of the Council, yesterday presented to King Amadeus for his signature a de cree accepting the resignation of Captain General Latorre, of Porto Rico, and appointing General

AUSTRIA.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, Jan. 8, 1873. The Vienna Post (official) denies the rumor which was current in London several days ago that the Austrian government has determined to dispense with the services of Count Von Reust

SERVIA.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BELGRADE, Jan. 8, 1873. The armament of the Servian militia is progressing rapidly, and there is much excitement over the railway question.

DENMARK.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 8, 1873. The Danish Minister of War presented the Army bill to the Rigsdag to-day. It makes great reduc tions in the army and material of war, indicating that the policy of Denmark is one of peace and neu-

CUBA.

Spanish Army Reinforcements Landed-March of Regulars from Holguin-Rates of Exchange and for Gold.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Via KEY WEST, Jan. 8, 1873. The royal mail steamer from Cadiz landed 475 panish soldiers at Gibara.

neral Chinchilla and the troops who accompa nied him to Holguin have returned to Havana The regulars will probably resume their duties of guarding the forts about the city.

COURT FORMALITIES OMITTED. General Ceballos announces that the usual official eception on the 6th inst. will be omitted.

Rates of Exchange and for Bullion HAVANA, Jan. 6, 1878 Exchange on United States sixty days gold, 223

a 23 premium; short sight, 25% a 25% premium; Spanish gold, 18 premium. THE UNITED STATES SHIP HARTFORD.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 8, 1873. The United States steam frigate Hartford has left Malta, where she was repaired, for Chinese

JUDGE PRINDLE'S CASE. The Senate in Private Session-Twelve

Charges Disposed of, Eleven of Which Were Not Proven.

The Senate, in private session this afternoon, spent three hours in voting on the charges against Judge Prindle, with the following result:— Charge First—Unlawfully receiving fees for drawing papers to be used before him. Not proven;

yeas 5, nays 18. Charge Second—Unlawfully refusing to perform the duties of his office. Not proven; yeas 11, nays 17.

Charge Third-Employing George W. Ray as clerk, and allowing him to receive fees while also charging for the same. Not proven; yeas none, Charge Fourth-Refusing to draw petitions and papers for proof of wills. Not proven; yeas 11,

nays 17.

Charge Fifth—Unlawfully and corruptly awarding fees to Ray in the Barrows will case. Not proven; yeas 10, nays 14.

Charge Sexth—That he used his influence to secure the resignation of Dr. Thomas Dwight as an executor so as to appoint J. Murphy. Not proven; yeas 2. nays 22. executor so as to appoint J. Murphy. Not proven; yeas 2, nays 22.

Charge Seventh—That he uniawfully and cofruptly received money from the Green Railroad Company. Not proven; yeas none, nays 24.

Charge Eighth—That he habitually postpones and neglects business in his Court. Not proven; yeas none, nays 23.

Charge Ninth—That he refused to produce the records of his office before the Board of Supervisors. Proven; yeas 13, nays 7.

Charge Tenth.—That he has made decrees requiring executors to pay large sums of money to attorneys and counset, and especially to Ray, who was a cierk in his office. Net proven; yeas 1, nays 21.

There are fifty-four charges in all. The Senate will, it is understood, require voting for the senate will,

ANOTHER BROKEN RAIL

rain Thrown from the Track at Belmon t Station, on the Louisville and Nashv. 'lle Railroad-Twenty Passengers Injureda

An accident och "irred last night at Belmont sta tion, on the Louiss, le and Nashville Railroad, caused by a broken rak'. Three cars were thrown from the track and ran some distance on the ties.
One turned over and one caught fire, which was speedily extinguished.
About sixty passengers were on the train, some twenty of whom were injured, most of them slightly.

twenty of whom were injured, most of them slightly.

Only five or six persons were much hurt.

Miss Mary Crawley received a rightful gash over the left eye, which she will probably lose.

The Hon. Henry D. McHenry, of Hartford, Ky., member of Congress, en route for Washington, had his shoulder dislocated and his body bruised.

Mrs. Houston, of Tuscumbia, Ala., had her collar bone broken and was severely injured internally.

R. J. Daniel, of Louisville, was cut on the left arm, the artery being severed.

Thomas Stephens, of Beaver Dam, Ky., had his right hand badly cut and his shoulders much bruised.

H. B. Taylor and Miss Taylor, of Chicago re-H. B. Taylor and Miss Taylor, of Chicago, re-

ceived several bruises.

The injuries of the others were of a minor nature.

MISSOURI.

Meeting of a Democratic Caucus-Aspi rants to the National Senate-Blair and Phelps Not in Attendance—Gover-nor Woodson Inaugurated—A Grand Policy Marked Out for the People of

A meeting of the democratic Senators and Representatives was held in Jefferson City last night After some discussion a committee was appointed to draw up rules for the caucus, the committee to been invited to address the meeting. Colonel L. V. Bogg and ex-Governor Reynolds, of St. Louis;

and General Edwards made speeches, expressing their views on national affairs.

Neither Senator Blair nor General Phelps was present, both being too sick to attend.

There is a prospect of a large railroad lobby at Jefferson City this Winter, a great part of which will be attracted by a bill which will soon be introduced to establish a Board of Railroad Commissioners.

win be attracted by a bill winch will soon be introsioners.

GOVERNOR WOODSON'S INAUGURATION.

The reading thirteen guns were fred in commemoration of Jackson's victory at New Orleans. The Governor's inaugural opens by saying that in November last the people of Missouri, for the first time during the last decade, elected without let or hindersance the men of their choice as officers of the government. He then refers to complaints which have been made against those who have moulded and shaped the policies of the recent past in Missouri, carrying proscriptive partisanship into the enactment and enforcement of the laws, and says that unless we adopt a different policy the same evil results will follow us that have followed those who preceded us. He strongly appeals to the Assembly to sink the partisan in the patriot and legislate only for the common good, and pledges himself that while he is Governor the interests, honor and prosperity of the State will alone control his official acts. He discusses the Constitutional Convention question at considerable length, and while admitting that the present constitution contains many objectionable features, he opposed a convention as a remedy for the evil. He says the republican party and liberal republicans of the State are opposed to the convention; also a great many of the most intelligent, prudent and sagacious democrats. Therefore a convention would be partisan, and a constitution should never be framed by partisans or for partisan endown of the standpoint.

He then proposed a committee or board of contention contention of the state contention of the state are opposed to the convention.

standpoint.

He then proposed a committee or board of constitutional revisers, consisting of five or seven of the most distinguished citizens of the State, to be chosen by the joint vote of both houses or appointed by the Governor, who shall meet in the capital at once and take the whole matter into consideration, prepare such amendments to the constitution. ion, prepare such amendments to the constitution is are demanded by the people and perfect the

organic law.

The Governor devotes considerable space to the The Governor devotes considerable space to the penitentiary question and recommends the creation of a board of managers, who shall have entire control of the State Prison and be responsible to the State for the management of its affairs. He also thinks this Board should largely control all prisons and jails in the State as well as insane asyums and all benevolent institutions which are supported by the State. He alludes to the great cost to the State and county of criminal cases, and asserts that thousands of dollars are annually stolen from the Treasury in making the cost of bills by Sheriffs and County Clerks, and recommends the passage of a law declaring that no costs in criminal or penal cases shall be paid out of the State or County Treasury. After touching upon the subject of education, extra sessions and a few

iows:— of the nation are upon us. All the power in Missouri, and in every department of the government is in the hands of the democratic party. Such is the case in few other States in the advantage of every error we may commit. We can perpetuate our power only in one way, and that is by doing right and showing by our works that we as a party' have been earnest in our piedges of economy and reform. Let us calmly bursne the ine of policy I have indicated, and never be driven from it by menaces of enemies, persuasion of iriends or the seductive influence of individual ambition, and you may rest assured that Heaven will bless and the people approve of our course.

ILLINOIS.

Temperary Organization of Both Branches of the Legislature—The Permanent Officers Selected in Caucus-Oglesby to Succeed Trumbull in the United States Senate.

SPRINGPIELD, Ill., Jan. 8, 1873. The Twenty-eighth General Assembly of the State of Illinois met this morning, at eight o'clock. The senate was called to order by Lieutenant Gov ernor Dougherty. Captain J. M. Adair was elected temporary Secretary. After the preliminary work the following permanent officers were elected:— For Secretary, D. A. Ray, McLean county; First Assistant Secretary, James H. Baddock, Kankakee county; Second Assistant Secretary, Cyrus D. Kendall, Clay county; Third Assistant Secretary, Samuel Parker, Henry county; Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk, A. J. Alden, Pope county; Assistant Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk, H. C. Ballard, Cook county; Sergeant-at-Arms, William A. Moore, Kane county; Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, F. M. Malone, Christian county; Postmaster, R. C. Sta-

Kane county; Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, F. M. Maione, Caristian county; Postmaster, R. C. Staples, Sangamon county; Assistant Postmaster, A. W. Kellogg, Livingston county.

A resolution regarding the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans was offered and adopted. The committee appointed to wait upon the Governor reported that the Governor would communicate his biennial messages to both houses to-morrow. The House of Representatives was called to order by the Secretary of State, Mr. Rummil. John Thomas, of St. Clair county, was elected temporary Speaker, and Captain Magee, of Fulton, temporary Speaker, and Captain Magee, of Fulton, temporary Secretary. Nothing but a temporary organization was effected in the House, which then adjourned until to-morrow at tempolicok.

The following are the officers selected by the republican caucus last night, and they will be elected to-morrow:—For Speaker, Shelby M. Cullom, of Sangamon county; for Cferk, Daniel Shepard, Cook county; for First Assistant Clerk, A. F. Allison, Carroll county; for Second Assistant Clerk, J. D. Hamilton, Hancock county; for Doorkeeper, Andrew B. Kirkbride, Fulton county; for Poorkeeper, Andrew B. Kirkbride, Fulton county; for Poorkeeper, Andrew B. Kirkbride, Fulton county; for Postmaster, W. F. Wilton, Clinton county; for Assistant Postmaster, T. S. Wood, Coles county; for Assistant Postmaster, T. S. Wood, Coles county; for First Assistant Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk, V. W. Dashiel, Iroquois county; for Ferolling and Engrossing Clerk, Edwin Roaca, Peoria county.

prolling and Engrossing Clerk, Edwin Roaci coria county.

There is no doubt of the election of R. J. Oglesby the Governor elect, to the United States Senate I lace of Hon. Lyman Trumbuil, the present Sertor. This election will take piace in each Hous in Tuesday, the 21st inst., and on Wednesday bot Ouses will meet in joint session to declare the relation of the control of the co

FLORIDA

The Legislature Permanently Organ-TALLAHASSE, Jan. 8, 1873.

Both branches of the Legislature effected a pernament organization this morning. No business of importance was done to-day. A republican cat maportance was done to any. To produce to accurate was held last evening and came near breaking up in a general row over the election of Conover as Speaker. His election has created intense dissatisfaction among the republicans. Senator Osborne is here, but his chances of re-election are continually wasing. It is impossible to make, any prediction as in the Sengtorial contest.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Secon'd Session of the Ontario Parliament-Address of the Lieutenant Governor-A Complete Yeview of Public Affairs-A Surplus of \$4, 700,000-The Question of the Bounda ries in Dispute to Go Before the Privy Council.

TON ONTO, Ontario, Jan. 8, 1878. The second session of the Parliament of Ontario

the identenant Governov:—

Mrs. Sphaker and Gentlemen of the Legisla five Assembly—I rejoice that in meeting you again, to deliberate on the affairs of the Province I am able to congratulate you on the continues prosperity which the province has enjoyed during the past year. We have now had six years' experience of the working of the great measure of confederation which the people of Upper Canadifrankly accepted and from which they anticipates much advantage; and I am confident yos will agree with me that their expectations have been fully realized. In some of its details the act of union may have denies than justice to this Province, and incidents to be regretted may have occurred, as is the first establishment of all new constitutions yet the general effect on the local affairs of Ontari has been eminently beneficial. The administration of our local affairs is now in our own hands, and our revenue has enabled us, without taxation, no can't is deliray all the charges of the previncia of our local affairs is now in our ewn hands, and our revenue has enabled us, without taxation, not only to deiray all the charges of the previncial government and to afford essential aid to numerous railway enterprises and other public works and improvements, but also to accumulate a surplus, now amounting to more than four million dollars. The policy to be pursued with reference to the surplus will doubtless engage your attention during the present session. I hope that the existence of this fund will enable you to place on a satisfactory locating the debts owing to the municipal loan fund, and at the same time to do justice to the rest of the province. I earnestly recommend to your attention such measures for these purposes as may be laid before you. The works on nearly all the railroads, to which during the last session you approved of giving aid, have been prosecuted with vigor.

have been so far completed that they are now open for traffic, and extensive sections of the country have by means of your grants secured permanent railway facilities, which already exercise a most salutary influence on industrial enterprise. The claims of other railways will be presented to you during the present session. I hope it will be found that, witnout any unhealthy stimulus being given to railway enterprise and without any unwise expenditure on the part of municipal corporations, every part of the province may at no distant period obtain railway facilities adapted to its requirements. quirements.
The benefits which have arisen from aiding the

drainage of swamp and wet lands in different parts of the province point to the advisability of your considering further provisions for bringing by this means into profitable cultivation an extended area of valuable lands. area of valuable lands.

In the recess I have adopted additional means for promoting increased immigration of agricultural laborers and others into the Province, and I am happy to say that I have reason to believe that the means taken will have valuable results during the ansating assem.

the means taken will have valuable results during the ensuing season.

I recommend to your careful consideration measures which will be laid before you for the improvement of our educational institutions by previding additional means for obtaining a sufficient number of competent, trained teachers, giving increased efficiency to the Council of Public Instruction, and making various amendments which experience has shown to be desirable in our school laws; bills for the consolidation of the public and high school laws; a bill for regulating the Technological College, for which the Legislature has already made provision, and a bill for giving to graduates of the Provincial University direct influence in its management, and other educational measures to which your attention will be called. which your attention will be called.

THE DRAP AND DUME.

Measures for the management of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and The Deaf and Dumb and D

Measures for the management of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and of the Asylum for the Blind will be submitted for your consideration. No provision has hitherto been made for the training of idiot and imbeeile children, a class which, I regret to learn, is numerous enough to require on the part of the Legislature the same attention which has already been usefully given to other afflicted classes of the population, experience in other countries having shown that by preper means the condition of these children may be greatly ameliorated. I commend their case to your humane consideration. HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.

I recommend to your attention the propriety of adding to the institutions under government care an inebriate asylum, where those unfortunate persons who, by long indulgence in habits of intemperance have lost their self-contrel, may have the opportunity of being restored by proper restraints and influences to she position of useful members of society.

There will likewise be submitted for your attention measures for promoting a better administration of justice in the courts of the Province, for giving increased efficiency so the law for the trial of contreverted elections, and for consolidating and amending the laws relative to our municipal institutions.

unstitutions.

THE NORTHERN AND WESTERN BOUNDARIES.
Since we last met negetiations have taken place
between the Dominion government and myself on
the subject of the northern and western boundaries
of the Prevince. The correspondence will be laid
before you. Meanwhile I have directed investigations to be made which were necessary to the establishment of the rights of Ontario, and a mass of
the evidence in favor of the boundaries claimed by
Ontario has been accumulated which will, I hope,
prove abundantly sufficient to secure a favorable
result. The government of Quebes still maintains
its objections to the sward of the arbitrators appointed under the act of the Confederation for the pointed unser the act of the Confederation for the settlement of all questions between the two Provinces, and the government of the Dominion having declined to recognize the award until its validity shall be determined by some competent tribunal, I have endeavered to expedite the preliminary proceedings necessary to bring the matter before the Privy Council in England. Some progress to this end has been made, and I hope that no obstacle will be found to prevent a satisfactory decision being arrived at during the presenty-sar. A joint committee has been appointed for surveying the boundary between Ontario and Quebec, and have commenced operations.

The Public Trrasury and Finances.

I have given directions that the public accounts shall be iaid before you. You will learn with satisfaction that the revenue for the past year was in excess of the sum estimated; that the expenditure has failen short of the amount anticipated; that considerable addition has in consequence been made to the accumulated surplus previously on hand. The estimates for the present year will be submitted to you. You will find that they have been framed with every regard to economy compatible with the efficiency of the public service.

I now leave you to your important duties, in full confidence that you will apply yourselves to the performance of them with patriotism and earnestness. May the Almighty Ruler of all so guide your deliberations that they may result in promoting the prosperity and happiness of our country. THE PUBLIC TREASURY AND PINANCES.

Belgian Immigration Being Directed to Canada.

Токонто. Јап. 8. 1873. on, is in town, and has had an interview with the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario in regard to the Belgium immigration to Canada. Mr. Delfosse has received assurances that every encouragement shall be given to Belgians immigrating to Canada.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9-1 A. M. Probabilities.

For New England, winds shifting to westerly with clearing weather during the afternoon and evening. For the Middle States, southwesterly to northwesterly winds, falling temperature and clear and clearing weather. For the Southern States, east of the Mississippi, fresh northerly and north, westerly winds, falling temperature and very generally clear weather. From Missouri and Ohio Valley to Lake Erie and the Upper Lakes, brisk westerly, and northwesterly winds, gradually westerly and northwesterly winds, gradually diminishing in force, low temperature and clear

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in

the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Herald Building:—

1872. 1873.

3 A. M. 14 24 3:30 P. M. 27 32
6 A. M. 14 23 6 P. M. 28 32
9 A. M. 16 25 6 P. M. 27 32
12 M. 24 31 12 P. M. 27 31
Average temperature yesterday... 2834
Average temperature for corresponding date last year. 22)6

THE WESTERN ELECTRICAL STORM. MILWAUKER, Wis., Jan 8, 1873.

The heaviest snow storm of the season in the Northwest has prevailed since last night. The storm is more severe in Minnesota than in Wisconsin. Reports from St. Paul state that the trains on the Milwaukee and Lake Superior and Masissippi railroads are suspended and that some trains are snow-bound. No trains will leave Milwaukee to-night for the West, but will brobably run on time

NEW ORLEANS.

Pinchback Explains the Whole Difficulty.

The Fight Between President Grant and Warmoth.

"PURELY PERSONAL"

Grant's Ambition-Not an Emperor, but a Washington.

NEW ORLEANS, Jun. 8, 1873.

This evening's Picayune reports that Lieutenane Governor Pinchback in an interview said:-I have a home here and plenty of friends. If I went anywhere else I would not know what to do,

people to help me along, because I cannot but help them. These last fights of mine against the Custom House King on the Senate question have rather made them show their hand to celor, and, if it were possible, f believe the colored people might be induced to form a coalition with the true; honest, native white people of the State and over throw all this chicanery and tricks of the

CUSTOM HOUSE RING.

After giving his opinion as to how the present complication might have been avoided, Mr. Pinch-back continued:—

carried out by the United States government. They intend to recognize only our government, and un-less prevented by Congress will carry it out to the bitter end. Therefore an outside body calling itself a Legislature has no chance to succeed committee of investigation, when the whole facts will be laid before them, and they can then decide

THE FIGHT IS PURELY OF A PERSONAL NATURE. He does not care one cent what people say against him now, as he has reached the height of his ambition in being elected President for a second COURSE CRANT WANTS TO BE EMPEROR

He only desired to be considered a sort of a second General Washington. Washington was victorious, you know, in a great rebellion; so was Grant. Washington was elected two terms; so was Grant. the ambition and tact to great revolution like that which required, and if he had the people of the country only not submit. The real cause of Genera Grant's interest in the matter lies in his persona enmity against Warmoth, whom he considers one titterest enemies. You know how he has abused him. Weil, Grant never forgives an insult like that, and as long as he thinks the people of this State support Warmoth he will be opposed to

like that, and as long as he thinks the people of this State support Warmoth he will be opposed to them. He really Does not himself under them. He really Does not himself under the them. He really Does not himself under the total the believes that it is Warmoth's fight to get to the United States Senate, so he can fight him. Naturally enough, he opposes this, and men here have taken advantage of it to place the present gevernment in power. Why, you cannot imagine what a poor opinion the people of the North have of us, and it is kept alive, day by day, by the outrageous statements of white republicans and ethers, who say that it is impossible for a white man or negro to live in this city unless he pretends that he is a democrat or has democratic friends. By this you will see that the sympathies of the people of the North are against us, and as long as we make any disturbance at all it is at once cried out that the South is still in rebellion. Now, you see, what I want to do is this—I desire to do right to the people of this State. I am the

HEFRESENTATIVE OF THE COLORED MEN of this State, the South and the Union, and as such have strength with the republican party. As I was born here, live here and have my wile and children and my property here, I only desire to be allowed a chance—a fair, open chance—and I will show how I am and can be a true friend of our people. There is a great and mighty change going on in this country to-day which few see, and yet in it I know there is

of the great Southern radical republican party, composed of negroes led by Northern white men. This party has since the war been opposed to the resident white men, because they have hardly been allowed otherwise. But the time is coming, and coming rapidly, when the white and the black people of the South will be united in bonds of unity in as far as their several positions lie, and when that time comes it is my only hope that the people will

to give the rest of the colored people a chance, and we will be with you all in fairness and honesty of dealing. It will be bound to come some day, and the sooner the better for the South and its

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